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- Chassagne, Amédée—Contribution a l'Ethnographie de la Basse-Bretagne, avec cartes, 439-447.
- Maget, Dr. G.—Sur les moeurs des Japonais.
- Féré, Ch.—Nouvelles recherches sur la topographie cranio-cérébrale, 468-487.
- Deniker, M.—A review of Weisbach's "Körpermessungen verschiedener Menschmassen," Berlin, 1878, pp. 448-502. [This is a very minute and valuable review of a work not in the hands of many American anthropologists.]
- Zabarowski—Review of the following works: [Ernest Chantre, "Premier Age du fer.—Necropoles et tumulus" (1 vol. gr. in 4to, pp. 57, with album in folio, 50 plates.—Baron J. de Baye, "L'Archéologie préhistorique. Epoque tertiaire. Epoque quaternaire. Transition entre les deux époques de la pierre. Epoque néolithique. Grottes artificielles de la Marne. Grottes à sculptures. Sépultures. Trepanation préhistorique. Fleches à tranchant transversal, etc." 1 vol. gr. 8vo, pp. 412, figs., Paris, 1880.—Urban & Virchow, Cemeteries of Gross-Lichterfeld, at Berlin," *Zeitschr.*, 1879, p. 342.—Dr. Anger, "The mixed cemetery of the plain of Neustadt near Elbing," *Zeitschr.*, 1880, II, p. 166.] pp. 503-516.
- Topinard, Dr. Paul—Review of Tylor's "Anthropology."
- Manouvrier—Review of the following: Enrico Morsalli, "Critique and reform of the methods of anthropology, founded upon laws statistical and biological, and upon experience," Rome 1880.
- Lesson, H. and L. Martinet—Les Polynesiens, leur origine, leurs migrations, leur langage. Paris, E. Leroux, 1880. Reviewed in *Rev. d'Anthrop.*, IV, 1881, 524.
- Zabarowski—Association française pour l'avancement des sciences. Session d'Alger, 1881. Section d'Anthropologie." pp. 530-536.
- Manouvrier—Reviews the following: [Ettore Regalia, "Les anomalies numériques des vertèbres chez l'homme et leur interprétation."—Cesare Taruffi, "Observation du géant Chawang-in-Sing.]
- Ten Kate—Review of Gegenbauer's "Discussion of the lachrymal bone in man, in *Morphologisches Jahrbuch*.
- Kuhff, G.—Review of Dr. E. Schmidt's *Kraniologische Untersuchungen*,

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

EOCENE PLAGIAULACIDÆ.—This remarkable family of *Marsupialia* belongs, as is well known, to the Jurassic period, and genera have been found in both Europe and North America. Falconer traced resemblances to the existing *Hypsiprymnus* of Australia, and there might be some remote affinity between the families. But in the formations which represent the long period between the Jurassic and present ages, no trace of intervening genera has been found. It is therefore of interest that I am able to announce the discovery of such a one from the Lowest Eocene (perhaps Puerco) beds of New Mexico. The specimen was found with the jaw of the *Triisodon quivirensis* (NATURALIST, for August, 1881), and consists of a single tooth of the lower jaw. It is the characteristic obliquely ridged cutting tooth well known in *Plagianulax*. It presents the following differences from those of *Plagianulax* and *Ctenacodon*, which I regard for the present as generic.

Char. gen. Cutting edge convex and continuous with the anterior edge of the crown, and serrate from the union of ridges which ascend on each side. Ridges curved backwards, all reaching the edge excepting above the posterior root of the tooth, where they are discontinued, leaving a smooth edge. In *Plagianu-*

lax the ridges are continued to the posterior edge of the crown, and in *Ctenacodon* the ridges do not extend on the sides of the crown. In *Hypsiprymnus* the ridges are vertical.

Char. specif. The tooth is much larger than that of any of the *Plagiaulacidae* yet known, exceeding the corresponding one of the kangaroo-rat of Australia. There are twelve ridges on the side of the crown, extending from the base. They are crowded anteriorly and become more widely spaced posteriorly. The anterior margin is acute from near the base; the latter projects a little beyond the root. The most elevated point of the crown is between the roots. Ridges fine, enamel smooth. Length of base of sculptured part of crown, .0062; elevation of do., .0047; thickness of do. at base, .0025. The genus and species may be called *Ptilodus medicævus*.—*E. D. Cope*.

BELODON IN NEW MEXICO.—Some years ago¹ I identified certain fossils discovered in North Carolina by Emmons as *Belodons*; and later,² referred a species found by Wheatley in Pennsylvania, to the same genus. I am now in a position to prove that the genus ranged over the Rocky mountains, and that there, as in other parts of the world, it haunted the shores of the Triassic seas and lakes. In the same region a related form, the *Typothorax coccinarum*, existed at the same period.³ There are two species of *Belodon* in my New Mexican collections, one as large as the gavial of India, the other smaller. In the former the muzzle is keeled above, and rises into a crest in front of the nares. In the other species the muzzle is subcylindric, and does not rise anterior to the septum of the nostrils. The larger species I call *Belodon buceros*; the smaller one *B. scolopax*, and define them as follows:

Belodon buceros.—Size of the gavial. Muzzle slender, compressed, with a narrow median superior ridge, rising at the middle of the length into a compressed crest, whose summit is in the plane of the frontal region. Nostrils a little further anterior to the orbits than the diameter of the latter, longer than wide, and separated by a thin septum. Orbits round, looking a little upwards, the interorbital region a little narrower than each orbit. Preorbital region compressed; preorbital foramen large, inferior. The quadrate bones are directed forwards, and their articular faces are in the transverse line of the two rather narrow notches of the posterior outline of the parietal bone. The auricular meatus is bounded by a descending hook-like process; and the squamosal bone is continued still further posteriorly into a short triangular acute horn. The superior surface of this bone with the parietal and frontal, are roughened with tubercles. The palate has a strong ridge on each side, so as to be grooved. The posterior teeth have

¹ Proceedings Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1866.

² Transactions Amer. Philos. Soc., xiv, 1869.

³ Cope, Report G. M. Wheeler, U. S. Surv. W. of 100th Mer., iv., 1877.

compressed denticulate crowns. Tip of muzzle lost. Total length preserved, M. .700; length of muzzle to posterior edge of nares, .420; do. from latter to lines of anterior edge of orbits, .060; do. from do. to posterior parietal notch, .160. Width at posterior border of quadrate condyles, .240; interorbital do., .048; do. at slender part of muzzle, .045. Depth of slender part of muzzle, .050; do. of elevated part, .120; do. at parietal region, .140.

This species is of the size of the *B. kappi* Meyer, and is, in the form of the muzzle, intermediate between that species and the *B. plieningeri*.

Belodon scolopax. This species is represented by a snout, which includes the anterior border of the nares; it is broken into five pieces, which should be connected with intermediate fragments, which are lost. This muzzle is a little shorter than that of *B. plieningeri*, but is a good deal more slender, the distal part having only half the diameter of the latter. Besides this character, it differs from that of *B. plieningeri* in three others. The extremity of the muzzle is not so much decurved. All the alveolæ have a more lateral exposure, and the lateral ridges of the palate are thus more distinctly seen from the side. The two teeth on the extremity of the muzzle are closely crowded together, and their large alveolæ are scarcely distinct.

The surface of the muzzle is distantly and weakly grooved and punctate. The anterior alveolæ are round, the posterior ones oval. Diameters an inch anterior to nares; transverse, .0230; vertical, .0235. Diameters three inches from extremity; transverse, .019; vertical, .0145.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.—The third part of the Contributions to the Palæontology of Austro-Hungary, by Mojsisovics and Neumayr, contains two articles. These are, the Jura formation of the neighborhood of Brünn, by V. Uhlig; and the fossils of the Nizniow Limestone, by Von Alth.—The *Palæontographica*, for June, 1881, consists of a memoir on the extinct Elephants of Japan. The species mentioned are *Stegodon clifti*, *S. insignis*, *Elephas namadicus* and *E. primigenius*. The August number contains the first part of a memoir on the fauna of the Kelheim Dicerias limestone.—Mr. Hulke, in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London, for 1879 and 1880, has described two new *Dinosauria* of the *Iguanodontidæ*, under the names of *Vectisaurus valdensis*, and *Iguanodon prestwichii*.—The *Revue Scientifique*, of Paris, gives a review of the last year's progress in vertebrate palæontology. It covers five pages and a half, of which one page is given to South American and four pages to North American works on the subject.—Prof. Cope's Palæontological Bulletin, No. 33, contains descriptions of fourteen new species of Mammalia from the Lowest Eocene beds of New Mexico. Eight new genera are characterized.—In the Bulletin of the Geological Society of France, M. Fischer describes a new Eocene Creodont under the

name *Apterodon gaudryi*.—Dr. H. G. Seeley has recently re-examined the vertebrate fossils found at Neue Welt, near Vienna, and has made a number of important rectifications in the determinations.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.¹

THE OGOWÉ AND CONGO ROUTES TO STANLEY POOL.—The Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings, for August, gives some interesting details concerning M. de Brazza's expedition up the Ogowé. The ulterior object of this expedition was to open a route from the Ogowé to the Congo above the cataracts, and launch steam vessels on the navigable part of the latter stream. "The station founded at Ntamo [Stanley Pool] is intended as the starting point of the steam vessels which are shortly to be placed on the Congo, while that on the Passa affluent of the Upper Ogowé is the nearest point to the Congo which could be placed in direct communication by water with the Atlantic Ocean, some 435 miles distant. On his first expedition it took M. de Brazza two whole years to reach the Passa, which was previously unknown, and the obstacles to free commercial intercourse on the Ogowé were great, as the river was divided into three distinct sections, held respectively by the Inenga and Galoa tribes, the Okandas, and lastly the Adumas, each of whom exercised absolute control over their own section, so that three changes of porters and canoes were necessary, and the value of merchandise was thus enormously enhanced. But during his last journey M. de Brazza put an end to this arrangement which had existed from time immemorial, and made the navigation of the river free as far as Franceville, his station on the Passa. With regard to the 180 miles of land journey thence to Ntamo on the Congo, porters will be found as easily along the road as on the banks of the Ogowé, for the population is very dense and peaceable, and the surface of the country presents no serious difficulty; indeed were it not for some obstacles in the first three days' march, a wheeled vehicle might pass along the road without any preliminary labor being necessary. The country, moreover, is very healthy, as it consists of a plateau at an elevation of 2625 feet, and this altitude affects the vegetation beneficially, so that the banana and maize flourish there. But this line of land communication from one station to another is only a provisional expedient, for the route to be used in the future will touch the Congo at a point much nearer to Franceville. This route, by which the steam vessels will pass down to the Congo, is the river Alima, which in his former expedition M. de Brazza discovered at a point only forty-five miles from the Ogowé. The tract of country between Franceville and this point on the Alima is not difficult and, indeed, is almost practicable for laden wagons without any previous labor being

¹ Edited by ELLIS H. YARNALL, Philadelphia.